

# THE BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

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## COTTON FARMERS MUST HAVE SYSTEM OF CREDIT SUPPORT

**"Europe Has Financed Larger Part of Our Cotton and Hence Heretofore Has Gotten It at a Very Great Bargain."**

New Orleans, La., April 2.—If the South is to succeed in its plan for holding cotton and creating a year-round cotton market a system must be devised for obtaining credit support from the banks in all parts of the United States, J. D. Gillespie, cashier of the Tension National Bank, Dallas, Tex., told members of the Association of Reserve City Bankers at the second day's session of their seventh annual convention here.

Invitations were received from Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Dallas and Milan, Tenn., to hold the 1920 convention in those cities, it was said.

Other addresses were made on various subjects as a basis for bank credit, including wools and hides, tobacco, cattle, automobiles, sugar and coffee.

Southern banks, Mr. Gillespie said, probably cannot handle conveniently all the credit instruments they would be called on to carry under a widespread holding movement.

"Europe has been financing the larger part of our cotton, and has been getting it at a bargain," Mr. Gillespie said. "I do not think we will ever revert to the old way. The farmers have had a taste of holding and getting more money for their cotton, and I believe in the future when one wants to know the amount of spot cotton in the world he will look to the South instead of Europe and the Eastern sea board."

## HARDING PROPOSED COTTON COMBINE MEETS WITH FAVOR

Atlanta, March 28.—The recent proposal of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the United States federal reserve bank, that a great co-operative cotton export corporation be organized in the south, with a capitalization of about \$50,000,000, has been favorably received by producers in the cotton belt. From the farmers' viewpoint, the plan, if carried out, means stabilization of the industry, with higher profits in consequence. Brokers and buyers, however, are said to view the project coolly.

Immediate steps are being taken as recommended by Mr. Harding, for the holding of a convention of cotton interests, at which the subject will be thoroughly considered and plans laid for effecting the organization of such a corporation from among the producers.

In Memphis, Tennessee, the plan has been formally laid before the board of directors of the cotton exchange, and a general conference of cotton men is expected to be assembled there shortly in this connection. When Governor Cooper of South Carolina names the members of the state board of exports and marketing, cotton corporation will be chartered, according to W. G. Smith, state warehouseman for South Carolina.

Mr. Harding's proposition follows closely upon the holding of conferences of farmers, bankers and business men in the state of Georgia at the call of J. J. Brown, state commissioner of agriculture, at which similar enterprise was discussed. L. B. Jackson, director of the market bureau of the state department of agriculture in offering to co-operate with Mr. Harding, says: "Mr. Harding very accurately points out the essential weakness of the southern cotton industry when he says that all of our energies are devoted to production, without any organized effort in the selling end of the business."

The new corporation would be organized under the terms of the Webb act of congress, which permits domestic corporations to combine for maintaining joint exporting agencies. It would be controlled exclusively by the cotton growers and their friends. The proposed corporation would send expert representatives into other countries to negotiate sales, and it is pointed out, would know at all times the condition of the world market, thus being in a position to "feed out just the right amount of raw cotton to supply the demand without overstocking the market." The corporation also would function as a cotton-holding concern, to which the grower would take his crop and receive spot cash for it, or the equivalent in certificates, making it unnecessary for him to borrow against the uncertainty of the market.

Mr. Harding was head of the cotton pool organized soon after the declaration of war in Europe in 1914, for the purpose of stabilizing the cotton market.

### GETS LIFE TERM.

Ft. Worth, April 2.—Robert L. Sned, ranchman, Hamilton county, who killed his wife six weeks ago and claimed at the time that they had a disagreement over the war, pleaded guilty when arraigned in Hamilton county yesterday and was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

## COUNCIL UNCHANGED WITH ONE EXCEPTION MAJOR L. L. M'INNIS

**John Lawrence Lead the Ticket, as Usual, With Wilson Bradley a Close Second ... Jenkins and Doane Have Narrow Escape.**

Yesterday was city election day in Bryan and 292 citizens visited the polls and expressed their choice for five commissioners to manage local affairs the next two years.

Out of a field of fifteen candidates four of the present commissioners were returned to office, Major L. L. McInnis being the new member. Mayor John Lawrence lead the ticket, with Wilson Bradley a close second. Two unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. J. S. Doane and E. J. Jenkins, received 101 and 104 votes, respectively. Jessie Hensarling, the retiring member, received 71 votes.

The complexion of the new board, with the vote received by each, is as follows:

John M. Lawrence ..... 191  
Wilson Bradley ..... 173  
H. A. Burger ..... 122  
Tyler Haswell ..... 114  
L. L. McInnis ..... 105

It is estimated that 308 qualified voters remained away from the polls because of satisfaction with the old council, total lack of interest or absence from the city.

## STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST INSPECTION

Concord, N. H., April 2.—At the hearings before the committee on education of the New Hampshire legislature, which has rejected all the proposed measures for compulsory medical inspection in the public schools and provisions for medical services in the compensation laws, it was brought out that in a majority or communities sentiment is so strong against medical inspection in schools that the permissive act of 1913 is not likely ever to be adopted. It was also stated that anti-medical sentiment is on the increase and that the only way to secure inspection is to make it obligatory upon the school boards, which are chosen by popular vote.

The medical organizations strongly favored the bill, but the educational authorities were not united on it. After a consideration of over two months the house decided to kill the bill.

The effort to secure an act making medical inspection compulsory came about through the failure of the local option law of 1913 to work out as its advocates had expected. This law provided that the school board of any school district should assign a physician to each public or private school, who should, in the teacher's presence and upon previous notice examine each pupil and employee of the school. An exemption was granted in this law, however, which provided that any parent could exempt his or her child from the inspection by means of a written protest to the teacher, except "in the case of contagious diseases."

But this law provided that it should only apply to towns, cities and school districts which by vote adopted it. Although the law has been in effect six years, only 60 of the 235 cities and towns have not adopted it, and in the places that have not adopted it, there is no medical inspection of any kind.

### Educational Board.

Lansing, Mich., April 2.—A bill empowering Detroit's board of education to take over the Detroit college of medicine and conduct it as part of the school system reached its third reading in the lower house recently and was finally passed, though not until a provision had been added that it would be incorporated until it should be ratified by the electors.

During the course of its consideration before the lower house, John P. Fitzgerald, representative from Detroit, denounced the bill strongly, declaring that the college had badly run down and undesirably located and that the trustees want to unload it on the city. To enable this to be done, he said, the board of education, which he also denounced, plans to take it off their hands and conduct it at an annual cost to the city of about \$200,000 in line with the board's policy in "providing liberally for higher educational facilities" at a time when 12,000 children in Detroit are out of school because there is not room in the school buildings.

### FORTY BILLION AVAILABLE.

Austin, Tex., April 2.—The state highway department estimates that \$40,000,000 will be available within the next eighteen months for road construction in Texas. Sixteen counties have voted road bond issues for \$7,000,000 and thirty-two other counties will soon vote on bond issues aggregating \$33,000,000.

### DALLAS ELECTION.

Dallas, Tex., April 2.—Frank W. Wozencraft, a lawyer, 26 years old, late of the United States army overseas service, was elected mayor of Dallas yesterday. Captain Hal Moseley, former city engineer, but now serving the United States army in France, was elected street commissioner, and Captain L. E. McGee, wholesale advertising manager of Sanger Brothers and also late of the United States army, was elected police and fire commissioner. E. B. Reppert and Fred Appel, both business men, were elected commissioners of finance and commissioner of water, respectively.

## CERTAIN OF NATION'S FINANCIAL ABILITY HANDLE VICTORY LOAN

**There is No Insufficiency of Credit for the Needs of Any Useful Enterprise," Says Secretary Glass.**

Washington, April 2.—Confidence in the financial condition of the country and its ability to float the forthcoming victory loan was expressed by Secretary Glass in replying to the suggestion of Senator Calder of New York that a special session of Congress should be called to stop depreciation in the market of liberty bonds.

Far from agreeing that the decline in outstanding bonds might jeopardize the popular campaign for floating of the victory issue this month, thereby tying up credit by forcing the banks to take the new bonds, Mr. Glass declared that he was assured the treasury's efforts to solve the currency problems of the country would have the support of a united and victorious people. Depreciation in bonds, he said, has been the result of artificial causes, and he knew of no one who did not believe that all liberty bonds would sell above par before maturity.

"There is today no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise, nor insufficiency of gold to support our credit structure," Secretary Glass said.

It is estimated that 308 qualified voters remained away from the polls because of satisfaction with the old council, total lack of interest or absence from the city.

## AMERICANIZATION PLANS DISCUSSED

Cambridge, Mass., April 2.—"Our aim is to Americanize the 7000 non-English speaking population of Cambridge," explained Alexander H. Hines, of the city council committee on Americanization, to 25 men and women who had assembled upon the committee's invitation, "and we would like to hear your ideas upon the way to proceed." It was the second meeting of the committee and the attendance reflected a stronger interest in the subject than was manifested at the first.

The meeting went to an adjournment without reaching conclusions, yet in that room it was felt that a process of Americanization had been going on. Men of different nations and races found they could laugh in common, had ideas in common and could differ good-naturedly. It was proposed that a public forum upon Americanization be held in a large building or in the open to get a wider discussion, and this may be done. In the meantime new classes are being organized in Cambridge to teach English and are being patronized to teaching capacity. One group of 14 Spaniards who arrived one day were in a class the following evening. Cambridge on the way.

Virtually every considerable group of the alien population of Cambridge was represented by members of their race who had "arrived," so far as Americanization is concerned, and so could speak intelligently for this country and sympathetically for the alien.

The first collision of ideas occurred over the statement by M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, that a bill in the Massachusetts legislature would make compulsory for every person in the state up to 45 years old to read and speak the English language. Mr. Fitzgerald also gave information about the classes now being conducted in Cambridge for the alien. Employers, he said, are cooperating to the extent of allowing the employees time off from work with pay, to study English. He was emphatic in his opinion that only trained teachers should teach the alien, that volunteers, however well-intentioned, are not qualified. In this latter opinion he had the approval of the electors.

During the course of its consideration before the lower house, John P. Fitzgerald, representative from Detroit, denounced the bill strongly, declaring that the college had badly run down and undesirably located and that the trustees want to unload it on the city. To enable this to be done, he said, the board of education, which he also denounced, plans to take it off their hands and conduct it at an annual cost to the city of about \$200,000 in line with the board's policy in "providing liberally for higher educational facilities" at a time when 12,000 children in Detroit are out of school because there is not room in the school buildings.

### GORDON BOONE ELECTED.

Corpus Christi, Tex., April 2.—Judge Gordon Boone defeated Roy Miller, the incumbent, 551 to 387, for mayor in the municipal election in Corpus Christi yesterday. Mayor Miller was a candidate for the fourth time, running on the people's party ticket. Judge Boone headed an independent ticket. The four candidates running on Judge Boone's ticket for city commissioner were also elected. The principal issue coming before the voters was in regard to plans for carrying out the bay front improvements. Both sides claimed victory, and it was not until the votes were counted that either faction was assured of the result.

### TEXANS WILL PARADE.

Ft. Worth, April 2.—The one hundred and thirty-second field artillery which leaves Newport News tomorrow for Ft. Worth to be mustered out of the service, will stop enroute at Houston, Corsicana and Waco, where it was announced here today.

**WANTED OLD COAT.**  
Paris, April 2.—Saying that he was not going to indulge in the luxuries of a new overcoat just because a fool shot a few holes in the old one, Premier Clemenceau refused to leave the garment in custody of the court until the case of Emile Cotton, who attempted to assassinate Clemenceau, has been settled. The coat was returned to the premier after he did what the French term an efficacious act of nature, which was not specified.

## THOMPSON REELECTED MAYOR OF CHICAGO; WETS WIN EASILY

**First Time City Has  
Voted on Prohibition  
Question--Total Vote  
Nearly 700,000 Out of  
Possible 800,000.**

Chicago, Ill., April 2.—William Hale Thompson, republican and anti-prohibitionist, was reelected to the office of mayor yesterday in one of the most exciting political struggles the windy city has ever experienced. There were six mayoralty candidates in the field, but Thompson was elected by not less than 20,000 votes according to present figures.

The law became effective at once, and the state depository board now consists of the commissioner of insurance and banking, the attorney general and the state treasurer. The members then met and formally organized by electing George W. Briggs, commissioner of insurance and banking, as chairman, while State Treasurer John W. Baker is made secretary by the terms of the new law. Under the old law the state treasurer was chairman.

As soon as the organization was completed the board asked the attorney general for an opinion construing the new law in its various phases. It is declared unworkable in some instances under present conditions, there not being one dollar of appropriation for its enforcement.

As a result of no funds Mr. Baker will not attempt to push the adoption of the new depositories, but will take advantage of its provision to wait for aid from the special session next June. It provides that bids shall be had in not less than thirty days, and the attorney general advised that Mr. Baker could take a reasonable time beyond that minimum. Since he has no funds to pay clerks he will ask for bids to be opened about June 20 and take a day or two to make computations.

The legislature is expected to meet June 16 or 17 and Mr. Baker hopes it will at once give him the necessary clerical assistance to enforce the new law properly. In the meantime two men who are willing to take a chance on getting their money from the legislature, as well as waiting for it, will be put to work by Mr. Baker carrying out the provisions of the law. They voluntarily offered to take the chance.

In the meantime the state funds

to the amount of \$8,200,000 are invested in United States treasury certificates bearing 4 1/2 per cent per annum and \$900,000 in eighteen state depositories yielding an average of 4.79 per cent. The latter have contracts until March 1, 1921, and funds can not be taken from them to be deposited in banks selected under the new law.

In discussing the results of government operation of the railways under the war emergency, Mr. Hines enumerated the following points:

"1. The elimination of conflicting priorities, and the unified control of traffic, even to the extent of preventing shipments except when they could be disposed of at destination, averted serious congestion. Despite the enormous volume of traffic in the fall of 1918, there was practically no congestion, and in this respect the condition was radically different from what it had been in previous years. This was of material assistance in the conduct of the war, and prevented tremendous delay and injury to commerce and industry.

"2. In December, 1917, railroad labor regarded itself as grossly underpaid, because of the tremendous increase in the cost of living, and because of the very high wages paid in nearly every other industry. The demand was insistent for radical increases in wages and improvement in working conditions. No adequate machinery existed to deal with these demands. Suspicion and distrust on the part of railroad labor toward railroad companies was at its highest mark. There appeared no reasonable hope of getting an adequate solution to this fundamental problem without government control. By means of government control, and the assurances which were given to labor and later carried out, uninterrupted carrying on of the work in a cordial spirit was assured.

"3. The financial situation of the railroads was most unfavorable. Their costs were mounting rapidly, and any possible solution of the labor problems under private management would have created an enormous additional burden. At the same time, the difficulties in obtaining correspondence increases in rates were almost insurmountable, on account of the different jurisdictions, interests and state, which had to deal with the subject, and on account of the general public distrust of the necessity for substantial increases in rates. This financial situation was restored by the government control and the consequent guaranty of adequate rentals.

"4. The alien population of Cambridge was represented by members of their race who had "arrived," so far as Americanization is concerned, and so could speak intelligently for this country and sympathetically for the alien.

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### KILLER GETS 10 YEARS.

Houston, April 2.—William McKinley Hart, charged with murder February 5 of Mrs. Pauline McConnell, wife of a wounded soldier, today was given a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

When the jury announced the verdict, Mrs. Hart, who was seated at the side of her husband, faint and weary, said there is a strike of railroad men in the Petrograd region. Hart appealed his composure. Notice of appeal was formally filed by Hart's attorneys.

### GUNMAN WINS LAURELS.

Cambridge, April 2.—Petitions citing many acts of bravery and daring under fire will be presented to Governor Smith, of New York, requesting the restoration to citizenship of Monk Eastman, gunman and notorious leader of gangsters who once terrorized New York's east side.

Eastman is now Private William Delaney, veteran, and back from France with an enviable record. He was discharged yesterday from

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H. L. Edwards, Editor

A. B. O'Flaherty, Gen. Manager

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## THE BELGIUM OF THE EAST.

Thus does Henry Morgenthau, his former ambassador to Turkey, designate Armenia. Belgium was the bridge between Germany and the lowlands of French Flanders, while Armenia has been the bridge between Turkey and the rest of Mohammedan Asia. Forming as their country does the connecting link between Europe and Asia, the peaceful Armenians have been the victims of all the Asiatic invasions—Saracens, Tartars, Mongols, Kurds and Turks. Because they refused to make terms with the Turks during the last great war for humanity, the Turks repaid them with the most frightful massacre in history. Writing in the New York Sun, Mr. Morgenthau says:

What is definitely known about the Armenians is that for ages they have constituted the most civilized and most industrious race in the eastern section of the Ottoman empire. Everywhere they are known for their industry, their intelligence, and their decent and orderly lives. They are so superior to the Turks intellectually and morally that much of the business and industry has passed into their hands. With Greeks, the Armenians constitute the economic strength of the empire. The Armenians became Christians in the fourth century and established the Armenian church as their state religion. This is said to be the oldest Christian church in existence.

In face of persecutions which have had no parallel elsewhere, these people have clung to their faith with the utmost tenacity. For fifteen hundred years they have lived there in Armenia, a little island of Christians surrounded by backward people of hostile race. Their long existence has been one unending martyrdom.

People of such splendid attributes can not fail to become a substantial, enlightened nation in the future if they are given the help they so desperately need now. The establishment of Armenia as a nation free from Turkish oppression will be one of the greatest victories for civilization in the near east that the war has brought about. Every dollar contributed to the fund for relief in the near east will help to establish this victory, and will help to keep alight the torch of liberty which is at last burning for humanity in a land enshrouded by the darkness of oppression.

## ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

At this time there is hardly a metropolitan daily, or large magazine but what devotes more or less space to the proposed trans-Atlantic flight. The world, so accustomed has it become to hearing that the impossible has been accomplished, is confidently looking forward to the word that the flight from hemisphere to hemisphere has been made.

It appears that the United States and Great Britain are the leaders in this work, and the aviators of each nation are watching with great interest the working out of the proposed flight.

One of the great international dailies in speaking of this subject says:

The projected flight from Senegambia, Africa to Brazil, South America, has been arrested by a breakdown of the machinery of Lieutenant Fontan's caudron. This means simply postponement, and the attempt to cross the South Atlantic is almost certain to be made shortly. To those in northern climes this will lack something, even if successful, of the achievement. A trans-Atlantic flight to the great majority of the people of the northern hemisphere, means the passage between some point in North America and some point in Europe, or an air voyage between these continents over the great routes of trans-Atlantic ocean traffic. Still Lieutenant Fontan's success would take some of the spice out of the desired accomplishment; at least, it would be the first flight between the eastern and western hemispheres, and all later successful ones, no matter how much nearer the popular ideal in achievement, would call for a little note of explanation.

The first steamship voyage was made between Savannah and Liverpool. The first Atlantic cable was laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. It has long been a fond expectation that the first trans-Atlantic flight would follow either the line of the Great Eastern or the wake of the modern ocean greyhounds between Liverpool and New York, whether westward or eastward bound.

It is known that Great Britain has now, and practically ready for flying, three over-ocean-going airships. The latest of these is the R-80, now receiving some final attention in the aerodrome at Barrow-in-Furness. This is a rigid machine and is said to be the last word in aerial construction. A detailed description of the craft reveals how far ahead even of popular imagination the construction of airships has gone. The hull is of streamline shape, and is equipped with three bow mooring attachments, which enable the ship to be moored out from a tower in such a manner that it is "left" free to turn in any direction and lie with the wind, as an anchored steamship amidstream might swing and lie with the tide. Four cars are attached to this hull, a control car forward, a passenger car, and two wing cars for machinery. The control car is large enough to accommodate all navigating controls, instruments, and navigating crews. Then there is a special type or buffer bag and buoyant covering fitted to the forward car and to each of the machinery cars. These will enable the airship to float on water, and they become shock absorbers when landing. In every other way devices to insure safety and comfort, the results of recent invention, are availed of, and the vessel, when she puts forth her maiden voyage, will apparently be as thoroughly equipped as the latest palaces from the yards of Belfast or the Clyde.

This vessel is only one of a trio

likely to speed across the ocean from England early this summer. Announcement has already been made of our ocean-going aeroplanes of United States naval construction, all of which are expected to be in commission early, perhaps in time to anticipate a successful trip over the Atlantic by a British airship or aeroplane. So far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, any rivalry that may be developed in this connection will be entirely friendly, and as much may be said for such competition as may later be attempted by France or Italy. It is not believed that either of these latter nations will be prepared to make the trans-Atlantic attempt in aviation early this summer, although it is no secret that both will be ready for the venture, should Great Britain and the United States fail in the enterprise, or too long postpone it. It is a matter of knowledge, too, that Doberitz, Germany, a new large Siemens-Schuckert biplane is now undergoing trials "ostensibly with the view ultimately of making a bid for the trans-Atlantic record." This machine as designed would, it is estimated, accomplish the flight from Hamburg to New York in twenty hours. Tanks of a capacity of about 750 gallons are fitted on the Siemens-Schuckert machine, and it is calculate by the builders that the total fuel required amounting to about three times the quantity just mentioned, could be carried by the biplane, which has six engines, with a total of 1800 horsepower, driving four propellers.

All the indications point to an inauguration of trans-Atlantic aviation service this year, no matter what nation shall be first in the field. All that is necessary for emulation and enterprise in the new realm of activity is a successful beginning. The multiplication of aircraft will undoubtedly be much more rapid than was the early multiplication of steamships, a hundred years ago. At the beginning the steamship was a very crude and unsatisfactory affair. The Savannah, the first to cross the Atlantic, would look like a tender alongside a modern ocean-going vessel, and it required twenty-two days for her initial voyage. Aircraft, of all known types, on the other hand, are highly developed. They have performed feats in the air. They have been engaged in war. They have made voyages by night over land and sea. They are products of the most advanced technical schools. They are manned by highly trained navigators. Fully twenty years have been crowded into the experience concerning them since the outbreak of the great war. Successes and failures count alike as assets for their constructors. From the moment that the Wrights were able to sustain a heavier-than-air machine above the earth, every step, from flights over sandhills to flights over prairies, over rivers, over mountain tops, over the British channel, over continents, has been in the natural line of development. There were failures all along the way, but every failure was eventually wiped out by success.

The year 1919 is evidently to mark the beginning of a new era in transportation. Continents and countries will be brought into closer relation by aircraft than they have been by the submarine cable, or by radio-electricity. All port laws and customs rules must be revised to meet the new conditions. The allies have already seen this and are preparing to meet the need. Said Lord Weir, former British air minister, in a recent address in Manchester: "Any adequate survey of the future of civilization must involve an inquiry into the future of transport, and it might well be that by air would be the best way to transport by land and water." That day is probably closer than the wise men of the world suspect.

## DEFEAT DISASTROUS.

The Eagle is in favor of the league of nations; not because it believes that covenant will usher in the millennial, or because it believes the covenant embraces all good, but it does believe the league will save untold misery, and will do more to stabilize world conditions, and stem the rising tide of discontent than anything that has been offered, and until something is offered that is better than the league covenant the Eagle will favor its adoption regardless of what United States senators and peewee politicians may think or say.

The Eagle does not believe in the socialistic doctrine. Theoretically it may read all right, but it doesn't sound good to the Eagle, and because the Eagle does not believe in such radical doctrines is one of the reasons why it desires to do all that lies in its power to stop the spread of this teaching, from which it believes no good can come.

The Eagle believes that those men who are fighting the league covenant are incurring a terrible responsibility and that they are fostering bolshevism. This is the opinion of John Spargo, the independent socialist writer and lecturer, who never has been accused of radical tendencies. Mr. Spargo made the statement recently in New York that he believes the overwhelming majority of the American people favored the proposed league of nations and his belief that if it were submitted to a popular plebiscite based on equal, direct, universal suffrage the plan would be approved by fully 85 per cent of the men and women of America.

"It is quite evident that many of those who are opposing President Wilson and the proposed covenant are playing partisan politics, looking to 1920," said Mr. Spargo. "It is at once tragic and shameful that a matter of such vast consequence to the entire nation and to mankind should be dragged into the arena of party politics."

**AVIATORS FIND IT 20 BELOW.** Americus, Ga., March 29.—Two aviators at Southern field ascended 3 miles, 1,610 feet and encountered a temperature of 20 degrees below zero—so cold that they were forced to give up their efforts to reach a four-mile elevation. The ground temperature was 60 degrees. Lieutenant Alfred W. Vance, in charge of flying at the field, with Lieutenant John H. Servis of New York as a passenger, made the ascent.

**JEWISH WAR RELIEF.** Austin, Tex., April 2.—In a proclamation Governor Hobby has designated April 7 to 12, inclusive, as Jewish war relief days in the state of Texas.

## WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache, Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Get it today.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that failure to adopt the proposed plan for a league of nations, in substance if not in all its details, will

make bolshevist uprisings in England, France and Italy, as well as in other countries.

"I do mean that the workers are following President Wilson. They are ahead of him in many important respects. They would welcome a much more radical scheme, one embracing dissolution of all national armies and navies and the creation of a small international force. But as a big step they will accept the president's program and give it full support as something infinitely better than a return to the old system of alliances and counter-alliances. That is my own position: I would prefer a more radical scheme, but gladly support the proposed scheme as the best obtainable now."

"As to the Monroe doctrine: It is quite clear to my mind, and, I believe, to the minds of most Americans, that the league of nations must necessarily result in very greatly diminishing the chances of that doctrine being seriously challenged by any power or combination of powers. The defeat of the league of nations would be a great disaster for us and for the world."

## Germans Will Try the Kaiser

Paris, March 28.—Former Emperor William and former Crown Prince Frederick William will be among those who will be tried by a high court which the German national assembly will create, Paris newspapers say.

Former Foreign Minister Zimmer-

man also will be brought before this court.

## BANKHEAD ROUTE WILL BE SELECTED AT MINERAL WELLS

Mineral Wells, March 31.—The routing of the Bankhead national highway from Memphis to El Paso will be determined at the congress of the United States roads association here April 14 to 19. The route from Washington to Memphis has been decided upon, thence it will go to Little Rock, Ark., and the question of whether the southern transcontinental highway shall traverse Texas to El Paso or whether it shall via southern Oklahoma and southwestern New Mexico promises a contest of supreme interest to all the states involved. From El Paso the highway will be extended to Los Angeles.

J. A. Roundtree, director general of the National Roads association has announced that Governors Hobby of Texas, Brough of Arkansas, Shoup of Colorado, Larrazola of New Mexico, Pleasants of Louisiana and Bilbo of Mississippi, will attend the congress as well as representatives of the war, treasury and post office departments. The highway which formerly housed the whole staff will be given over entirely to the chemistry, entomology and plant pathology departments. Aside from giving more office space the new building contains a number of fully equipped laboratory rooms, herbarium, a library room, filing rooms and a large conference room, all of which give the station opportunities for better service heretofore denied simply on account of cramped quarters.

Director Youngblood's offices will be on the south side of the first floor of the administration research building, adjoining which will be the chief clerk's and cashier's office. The front offices on the north side are occupied by F. D. Fuller and his secretaries of the feed control division. Across the hall is the library and post office.

The agronomy, plant breeding, horticultural and animal husbandry departments are accommodated on the upper floors.

## TABOO SEX DISTINCTION.

London, April 1.—Sinn Fein is probably the only political movement in Europe in which the difference between women and men is not only nominal, but non-existent. It has obviously captured the souls of Ireland's young womanhood, and to the fact that they march, not in separate bodies, but in the same ranks with their sweethearts and brothers, the movement owes 50 per cent of its iron strength. Sinn Fein knows and calculates on the strength of its young women enthusiasts. During the general election Sinn Fein women played a surprisingly prominent official part.

## TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, the following schedule will be followed:

Friday forenoon: Physical geography, physiology, composition, arithmetic, literature, solid geometry.

Friday afternoon: Texas history, grammar, descriptive geography, plane geometry, psychology, book-keeping.

Saturday forenoon: Spelling, writing, methods and management, civics, reading, chemistry, history of education.

Saturday afternoon: United States history, general history, agriculture, algebra, physics, plane trigonometry.

## OFFICER GUILTY DISLOYALTY.

New York, March 29.—The trial of Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber of Pittsburgh, charged with plots involving disloyalty to United States, sympathy with Germany and improper propaganda conduct, was convicted on a court-martial on Governors Island. Court-martial procedure requires that the findings of the court be submitted to the headquarters of the eastern department for approval, thence submitted to Washington and subsequently published, so that it may go to the principal and interest.

The south Texans admit this but contend that it is the only route which is sure to be clear even during the heaviest winter.

It has been estimated that the contribution of the federal government to the Bankhead highway will be \$2,000,000.

## ALLIES TO DEMAND LANDING OF TROOPS AT CITY OF DANZIG

Paris, March 29.—A recent note sent by the allies to the German armistice commission, at Spa, regarding the landing of General Haller's forces at Danzig, did not take the form of an ultimatum as stated by the Berlin newspapers, according to Marcel Huitin, in the Echo de Paris. Huitin's newspaper declares, however, that the allies will demand the landing of troops at Danzig.

## NEGRO USED SHOTGUN.

A shooting scrape among negroes occurred Monday afternoon on the farm of O. L. Andrews in the Harvey community. Joe Turner shot Perry Wilson using a shotgun, and two shots were fired. Wilson was hit with several small shot, but because of the distance he was only slightly injured. Sheriff Morehead was notified and went out and placed Turner under arrest, but later released him upon his making bond.

## Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days

"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially prepared Syrup-Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.

## Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c

## Hayes' Healing Honey

### Stops The Tickle

Heals The Throat  
Cures The Cough

Price 35c.

## A FREE BOX OF

## GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

(Opens the Pores and Penetrates)

For Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup, is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY

You get the Cough Syrup and the Salve for one price, 35c.

Made, Recommended and Guaranteed to the Public by

Paris Medicine Company

Manufacturers of

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Sloan's Liniment

Kills Pain

## ROAD QUESTION WAS IMPORTANT ONE BACK IN 1849

Dallas, Tex., April 1.—Evidence that good roads were among the important questions in Texas as much as seventy years ago and that public spirited citizens were even then giving their time and labor on the public highways, is shown by a report reproduced from the Corpus Christi Star of April 21, 1849, telling of the adventure of Colonel J. Snively who conducted a road making expedition from Corpus Christi toward El Paso with a view to shortening the road to California for the gold seekers. The paper of 1870 said:

"J. Snively writes a letter to Colonel Kinney, dated Corpus Christi, April 18, 1849, and says: On the fifth day of March I left Corpus Christi in company with Captain Allen and party who designated going to California. My object in accompanying this party was solely for the purpose of marking a road from Corpus Christi to El Paso. Our route was up the right bank of the Neches river.

The country is level and after examining it closely I find that a good wagon road could be had near the Neches, to San Fernando road and from then to the head springs of the Los Moras. At this place Captain Allen and his party came to the conclusion to change their direction and pass through Mexico because of large bodies of Indians reported

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
the national joy smoke

Copyright 1919  
by R. J. Reynolds  
Tobacco Co.

**Toppy red bags, tidy  
red tins, handsome round  
and half-pounds tin humidor,  
practical round crystal  
glass humidor top that  
keeps tobacco in such  
perfect condition.**

**PUT a pipe in your face that's filled cheerily brimful of Prince Albert, if you're on the trail of smoke peace! For, P. A. will sing you a song of tobacco joy that will make you wish your life job was to see how much of the national joy smoke you could get away with every twenty-four hours!**

You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the old front line in France!

P. A. never tires your taste because it has the quality! And, let it slip into your think-tank that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can hit smoke-record-high-spots seven days out of every week without any comeback but real smoke joy!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

## LON RICHIE WRITES LETTER HE WANTS TO SEE IN THE EAGLE

Dear Father, Mother and Brothers:  
Will try and answer your kind welcome letter that came to hand this rainy morning, which was gladly accepted, and was overjoyed to hear that all was well. This leaves me well and doing fine, and hope these few lines will find you the same. I was sure proud to hear that Joe was at home and would love to know how he likes the army. It is fun to be in the army in the states but when a man goes through what I have he will have war a plenty.

On the night of October 6, we car-

ried our battalion to the front. We were going to a little town called Fleeveille. It was seven miles where we had to go and the Germans shelled us from 11 o'clock until 6:15 in the morning. That night we were driving, but my God, when the daylight came and we started back to where our camp was it made me sick to see the sight I saw. Shells and bullets whistled around me all night long. October 3, we crossed the old Hindenburg line. The 82d division was the first to cross the line, but we did not do any fighting until we reached the Argonne forest. October 5 was the last I saw or heard of any of the 90th division boys that left Camp Travis with me.

I was wagoner and we never did any of the fighting, but I drove my old black, bald-faced mare and one brown that I called Bettie and Fannie. I drove them all through the war and under shell fire lots of times, but neither I nor my team was wounded and I drove them on two or three long, seven day hikes, but now we

have turned them in and I think I'll soon be at home and driving my own team.

Well, Papa, I will have to come to a close as these damn fussing comrades of mine are making so much racket I cannot think or anything else at present. Papa, I would like to see this printed in the Eagle. Just hand it to the editor or to the local board of Bryan. So good-bye.

LON RICHIE.  
Hq. Co. 321 Machine Gun Bn., A. E. F.

USE EAGLE WANT ADS.  
THEY BRING RESULTS.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a result there is less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC regularly given for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle

## THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA CALLS ALLEN OF KANSAS

New Orleans, La., March 27.—Characterizing as rash, venomous and full of prejudice the statement made recently by Governor Allen of Kansas that the cotton reduction plan in the South means the Southern cotton producer is attempting to "trade upon the miseries of the world," Governor Pleasants of Louisiana declared the Kansas executive exhibited an ignorance of the true situation. Governor Pleasants' statement was made upon his arrival from Memphis, where he was in conference with farmers, bankers and merchants on the cotton reduction plan.

"The wheat farmers of Kansas," Governor Pleasants said, "are not growing their grain for less than its worth, nor will they be compelled to carry a billion dollar's worth of it for many months or years. The government is going to pay \$2.25 for \$1 wheat, and all of us are willing to pay the difference. We therefore are showing a great deal of altruism toward the suffering Kansas wheat farmer."

Declaring that the government price of wheat will be an inducement for the wheat growers to increase their crop, the governor continued:

"Watch and see if they will not raise 1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat this year instead of the 600,000 they raised only a few years ago. They are risking a great oversupply to get the government's price, and not because of the world's demands."

Turning his attention to a diversification of crops in the South, Governor Pleasants said:

"The Southern farmer is going to raise a sufficiency of other things than cotton to maintain his family, make cotton a surplus crop and make the spinner come to him and buy at a reasonable and profitable price instead of being compelled to rush into the market and sell at most any price, as heretofore."

During Governor Allen's statement that 35 cents a pound was being paid for cotton, the governor concluded by saying:

"Governor Allen's assertion that we are getting that much for cotton is not true. If the world would buy our cotton and pay that price, we would have no complaint."

### DROPPED 3,300 FEET.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—Robert E. Cadden, a soldier in the 166th depot brigade, Camp Lewis leaped safely from an army airplane yesterday at an altitude of 3,300 feet, using a new triple parachute for fliers. The experiment was made in a stiff wind and heavy rain. Cadden had never been aloft in an airplane before. He practiced climbing from the extra seat in the plane to the top several times and then announced that he was ready to go up. At 3,300 feet Percival Barnes, pilot, shouted back to Cadden: "Any time you are ready now." Barnes had no sooner finished speaking than Cadden climbed to the top of the plane and stepped off as coolly as if he had done it many times before. Cadden's home is at Bellevue. He enlisted in the regular army in 1916 and when America entered the European war started with his regiment overseas, but sickness at Hoboken prevented his going.

### HARVESTING THE CROP.

London, April 1.—The condition of Berlin grows steadily worse. Apart altogether from the chaos arising from political conflicts, the state of the streets has become appalling. Vice and crime are supreme, and there is neither law nor order. To this anarchy, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, has now been added a new element. Street trafficking of the lowest type is increasing to alarming proportions. Almost at every street corner one comes face to face with a perambulating gambling hell on wheels. These are constantly followed and surrounded by troops of gamblers who keep the roulette wheels in unceasing action until the small hours of the morning.

### REIGN OF TERROR.

Prague, April 1.—The communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest, according to a member of the Czechoslovak mission who returned here today. The stock of food at the Hungarian capital is sufficient for only ten days and population of Budapest hopes for intervention by the allies.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 60c.

### For safety sake ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

## TALCUM SOLD AS ASPIRIN TABLETS

Millions of tablets sold to dealers by a Brooklyn manufacturer who was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for selling talcum powder tablets as Aspirin Tablets—Beware!

When you seek relief from Headache, Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe or Influenza Colds always insist upon the genuine

### Dayer-Tablets Aspirin

The Bayer Cross on Genuine Tablets

Proved safe by millions

Adults—Take one or two tablets, anytime, with water. If necessary, repeat dose three times a day after meals.

20-cent package—Larger sizes also. Buy only original Bayer packages.

American Owned Entirely!

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monavacuacideester of Salicylicacid

## NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH IN 1917 WAS ABOUT 350,000

Washington, March 29.—Investigations of negro migration to the north during the war, according to a report just issued by the United States department of labor, indicate that the total migration may have been as great as 350,000, extending over a period of about 18 months during 1916 and 1917. That figure is fixed as the maximum limit, and 150,000 as the minimum limit, and the estimate of James H. Dillard, who had charge of the inquiry, is 200,000.

The movement had been under way for a long time before any effort was made to determine the number of negroes moving north. Moreover, so many left separately and unobserved that complete statistics would have been impracticable. The investigator's Geographical estimates that between 35,000 and 45,000 negroes left that state in 1916-17, and the number to leave Alabama during the same time is estimated at 75,000. State officials, however, made higher estimates, placing the number to leave Georgia at 50,000, Alabama 30,000 and Mississippi 100,000.

Lack of Labor is a Cause.

Lack of labor in the north due to the cessation of immigration, was the principal cause, the investigators agree. Among the causes operative in the south to induce migration were general dissatisfaction with conditions, change of crop system, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in court procedure, lynchings, desire to travel, labor agents, aids from negroes in the north, and the influence of the negro press.

The movement of large numbers at the same time was due largely to labor agents, but after these initial group movements negroes kept going in small numbers, attracted by the letters from their friends who had already gone. Better wages were important. "Every negro who made good in the north, started a new group to the neighboring counties. He stressed the importance of agricultural education and his wish to have the influence of the College felt in the public schools of the state. The county superintendents present expressed their appreciation of the work done in the institute last fall as well as of the opportunity of inspecting the College plant and the inspiration derived from the different influences of the College.

Community Congress Plan.

About half the migrants, according to one investigator, went from the towns. Another investigator found that the counties in the black belt of Alabama which had suffered most poverty among the landowners who made no attempt to keep their negro tenants by providing for their subsistence.

One of the promising movements to improve relations between white people and negroes in the south and thus remove causes of the migration appears to be the "community congress" plan, put under way in Bolivar county, Mississippi. The feature of this plan is a committee organization including prominent white business men and agriculturists, and prominent negroes, in each county. Committees are chosen from the main body to consider special subjects—for example, there is a committee on labor supply. This type of organization is interesting in emphasizing the common interest of the races in community development, and in providing contact between racial leaders in ways designed to promote harmony, prosperity, and good will.

Bureau on Negro Affairs.

Dallas, March 29.—Thirty-five hundred German helmets have been shipped to Dallas for distribution amongst prominent workers in the victory liberty loan campaign. Every county chairman will receive his full share, to be distributed as personal gifts, and mementoes of the great war. Some will use them as caskets and others will place them under a glass case and hand them on as heirlooms in the family.

### NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Manhattan, Kans., March 31.—In a report on America's meat supply, Dr. C. W. Campbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas state agricultural college, said that consumers need not look forward for any marked reduction in the retail prices of meats in the near future. His report said:

"In 1900 there were 660 head of cattle in the United States for every 1,000 persons. This has been reduced to 350 head.

"In nine years the number of hogs has dropped from 800 to 600 for each thousand persons and sheep from 880 to 450.

"The capacity of the ranges is decreasing, and any increase in the supply of meat must come from the farm where the expense of production is much greater than on the range.

"Meanwhile, meat consumption of the country is continuously increasing."

### PRICE GASOLINE DROPS.

New Orleans, April 1.—Filling stations of the Gulf Refining company here are selling gasoline at 17¢ a gallon, down from 20¢. The Standard Oil company are selling for 19¢.

### WILSON ONLY HOPE.

Washington, April 2.—Unless pardoned by President Wilson, Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, probably will begin serving in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., his ten-year sentence for violation of the espionage act, about May 1.

## 'TWAS A LUCKY DAY SAYS MRS. O'CONNOR

Her Improvement After Taking Tanlac, was Simply Wonderful.

"It was certainly a lucky day for me when I got my first bottle of Tanlac," said Mrs. John O'Connor, of East Oldham St., Knoxville, Tenn. "For five or six years" she continued, "I had been in a dreadfully rundown and nervous condition, was awfully weak and suffered with spells of dizziness. I had terrible nervous headaches and my stomach was so weak I couldn't digest even the lightest kind of food. I could sleep very little and became so despondent that I was afraid nothing could help me regain my health.

"I wouldn't have believed it if any body has told me any medicine would cause me to gain eight pounds in ten days, but that is exactly what Tanlac has done for me. Soon after I started taking it I began to eat better, sleep like a baby and feel just fine and my steady improvement has simply been wonderful. I have thrown away all my other medicine and will stick to Tanlac, for I think it is the finest medicine on earth."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

## PRESBYTERIANS TO MAKE SYSTEMATIC, WORLD WIDE FIGHT

New York, April 1.—Plans for a worldwide prohibition campaign to counteract an alleged plan of American brewers and distillers to transfer their activities to other countries after the United States goes "bone dry," are announced here at headquarters of the new era movement of the Presbyterian church.

Especial emphasis will be given to the campaign in the orient according to the statement. The Presbyterian church "fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where the Presbyterian missions have been making great headway."

The anti-liquor fight, it is said, will be waged by missionaries already in the field as well as by special agents.

In addition to the anti-liquor fight in Mexico, it was announced that the church would conduct an intensive campaign against gambling, cock fighting and bull fighting.

Four representatives of the church, it was said, already are in Europe, planning the prohibition fight there.

## COOPERATION OF COUNTIES PLANNED

Cooperation of the different counties in the joint teacher's institute to be held at College September 8 to 13, was planned at a meeting of the executive committee of the institute at the College yesterday. So far six counties have joined this institute, Grimes, Brazos, Leon, Madison, Robertson and Burleson. President Bizzell appeared before the committee and spoke on the desire of the College to render a greater service to the neighboring counties. He stressed the importance of agricultural education and his wish to have the influence of the College felt in the public schools of the state. The county superintendents present expressed their appreciation of the work done in the institute last fall as well as of the opportunity of inspecting the College plant and the inspiration derived from the different influences of the College.

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### GERMAN HELMETS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

(Special to Eagle.)

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### THE LABOR SITUATION

There is a good increase in employment but the slack demand plainly is attributable to a general belief that building material is too high and dull for a general decline. There has never been such a scarcity of vacant houses and it is impossible in any locality to rent suitable locations.

"The labor situation," the report continues, "has improved somewhat since our last report and the number of unemployed is not so great as thirty days ago. In some quarters there is a tendency on the part of employers to reduce wages on account of the surplus of men but as yet it is not strong enough to develop any labor disturbance. Within 30 days there should be a heavy demand for farm labor which will absorb some of the surplus."

After a rather severe winter when losses were heavy cattle are again getting in good shape, the range is in good condition and grass and weeds are growing rapidly the agent says.

Illustrating the effect of the oil industry on the producing territory the report notes that the deposits of the Wichita Falls banks on March 4 were \$19,268,000 as compared with \$7,345,000 on the same date 1918. The post office receipts in Wichita Falls showed an increase of 95.2 per cent in the year, for the same reason, the report concludes.

## CROP OUTLOOK IS GOOD; LIVE STOCK ALSO PROMISING

Dallas, April 1.—The agricultural outlook is encouraging, crop reports are promising, the live stock industry is recovering from the drought and labor conditions are easier, summarizes the report for March issued today by the federal reserve agent for the eleventh federal reserve district. "While normal activities have not been resumed in all industries, it is a fact that progress is gradually being made and less is heard of the problems of the readjustment period than thirty days ago" the report says.

Referring to the all-important cotton situation, the federal agent says: "There was little if any change during the month and stocks on hand are still large. The slow liquidation of the 1918 crop has made a stagnant business in the cotton growing sections. The campaigns for acreage reduction for 1919 is having excellent results and if present reports are authoritative, and we believe they are, the area, the area planted in cotton this year will be reduced by one third or possibly more."

The open weather of the last two weeks in March helped farm work get under way. Indications are, there will be an unusually large corn crop acreage. Although high winds in some of the western and southwestern counties have damaged wheat and reduced the soil moisture, crops are not suffering

## EVEN SO, DAKOTA WILL SPEND TWELVE MILLIONS ON ROADS

Pierre, March 28.—This state has an extensive program for the improvement of its highways. The legislature, which closed its sixteenth session on March 9, made a memorable record in appropriation for good roads, including a bond issue of \$6,000,000. The appropriation from general fund is \$567,296, and accumulated road funds foot up \$200,000. The federal aid allotted South Dakota is \$4,458,545, making a grand total of \$11,225,841. This money will be available for road construction during the following three years.

The legislature also passed a highway law which gives the newly created highway commission a free hand in road building. The commission has laid out a 5000-mile system of state roads, and upon this prospective system the \$11,250,000 will be spent. Counties of the state will not be called upon to contribute one dollar toward the state system of roads. The money has been proportioned to each county and will be expended on highway work in the counties.

Some of the more prosperous and thickly settled counties will bond for road construction and will build only the higher types of paving. Others will build less expensive types that will meet their needs. On all of these roads where the counties wish to join with the state and build a higher class of roads, the state and federal aid will be merged with the county funds. The highway commission will have full control over all road and bridge building.

The auto license has been raised to an average of \$6 per car. Ninety per cent of the funds derived from auto licenses is returned to the counties for maintenance and new construction. The counties will also levy road taxes and with such funds will build up their county systems to connect with the state roads. Townships will levy a road tax and connect with county systems.

Eight are to be voted upon November 4, 1919. They are: Abolishment of the fee system in payment of public officials, issuing by the state of \$15,000,000 in road bonds, allowing Galveston to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for grade raising and seawall extension, diversion of the University of Texas and the A. & M. college raising the tax levied for confederate pensions from five to seven cents on the \$100, removing the fifty cents on the \$100 tax limit for school purposes, and allowing counties, cities and towns to levy 35c on the \$100 for city and county improvements and 30c for road and bridges.

The calling of the constitutional convention is also to be voted upon November 4.

**WELLBORN.**

'Wellborn, April 3.—We had a fine rain here Sunday and the farmers are busy with their work, and trying to keep up with the fast time.

Frank and Winget Cooner have returned from overseas, and every one is glad to see them.

The dinner at Rock Prairie church Sunday was quite a success, however, a great many who could have been there, were not on account of hearing it was called off.

Prof. Coleman surprised the pupils of the school here yesterday by telling them Monday to bring a nice lunch and go on a picnic Tuesday, and in that way the children had no way out, so they dared not run off as they usually do on the first day of April. The yell gathered at the schoolhouse as usual and at 10:30 they were turned out and the teachers, parents and all went to the Hensarling tank, about one-half mile out, and had a grand time and a lovely picnic.

The meeting closed with the singing by all present, Mrs. Holssapple at the piano, of a song composed by Mr. Holssapple, entitled "My Barae," which was set to the tune of "Dixie," and was sung with gusto and real enjoyment.

With many thanks to those responsible for the pleasant evening the gathering dispersed wishing that such meetings might be more frequent.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH FEASTED

Austin, March 31.—The record of twenty years in the number of constitutional amendments submitted to the voters was broken by the 36th session of the Texas legislature.

Twelve resolutions proposing constitutional amendments were adopted. And in addition the people will vote upon whether or not a constitutional convention shall be called.

Four of the proposed amendments will be voted upon May 24, 1919. They are: Woman suffrage, prohibition, increasing the governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year, and the extending of state credit for the purchase of homesteads.

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**CITATION BY PUBLICATION.** The State of Texas—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Brazos County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Wilson C. Marsh by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Brazos County, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the City of Bryan on the 2nd Monday in May, A. D. 1919, the same being the 12th day of May, A. D. 1919, and then there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1917 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 7617, wherein Mrs. Fannie Mike, for herself and as Executrix of the will of Jno. B. Mike, deceased, is Plaintiff, and Wilson C. Marsh is Defendant, and said petition alleging as follows:

Plaintiff alleges that on or about December 7th, 1912, Defendant executed and delivered to John B. Mike, three (3) notes for the sum of \$116.23 each, and payable to John B. Mike or order on December 7th, 1913, 1914 and 1915, respectively, with interest thereon from date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, interest payable annually as it accrues, and all past due interest bearing interest from its maturity until paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and each of said notes providing that it be not paid at maturity, and if it be not paid at maturity, and if the Defendant has often been requested to pay same, that said notes have been placed in the hands of attorneys for collection or be collected by suit, and that said 10 per cent attorney's fees are also due; that said notes are all past due and that no part of same has been paid, except that the interest on same has been paid to December 7th, 1916, though the Defendant has often been requested to pay same; that said notes have been placed in the hands of attorneys for collection and suit brought on same, and that said 10 per cent attorney's fees are also due; that said notes were given to said Jno. B. Mike in part payment for the S.W. 1-4 of Block 18 in the City of Bryan, in Brazos County, Texas—same being Lots Nos. 1, 2 and the West half (1-2) of Lot 3 in said Block No. 185; and that said notes are secured by a Vendor's Lien on said land—that since the execution and delivery of said notes, the said Jno. B. Mike died, leaving a will, in which Plaintiff, Mrs. Fannie Mike, is sole beneficiary, and that she also is the executrix of said will, and that by virtue of same she is now the legal owner and holder of said notes and lien, and that she is entitled to have said lien foreclosed. Plaintiff prays that the Defendant be cited to answer her petition, for judgement for her debt, principal, interest and attorney's fees, and all costs of suit, and for a foreclosure of the said lien; and, in the alternative, she prays for a recession of said sale, cancellation of said deed, and recovery and possession of said land, and she further prays for general and equitable relief.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. Herbine is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

**RETURN OLD SYSTEM.**

Washington, April 2.—Railroad administration officials today intimated that a return to the old system of competitive bidding for railroad coal contracts might be the outcome of attempts of mine operators to force the administration to pay the same price for its fuel as the public. There is no denial that the price scale agreed upon by the operators and the industrial conference board of the department of commerce was not acceptable to the administration.

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**CORN TAKES JUMP.**

Chicago, April 2.—Corn made an extraordinary jump in price today amounting to six cents a bushel. Official announcement that wheat scare was so acute and that wheat and flour exports from the United States to neutral countries had been stopped, was chiefly responsible.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HORSEHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

**A CHILD GETS CROSS  
SICK AND FEVERISH  
WHEN CONSTIPATED**

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated clean little liver and bowels.

If your little one's tongue is coated it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When your child is cross, peevish, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally; if breath is bad, stomach sour system full of cold, throat sore, or if feverish, give a tea-spoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

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